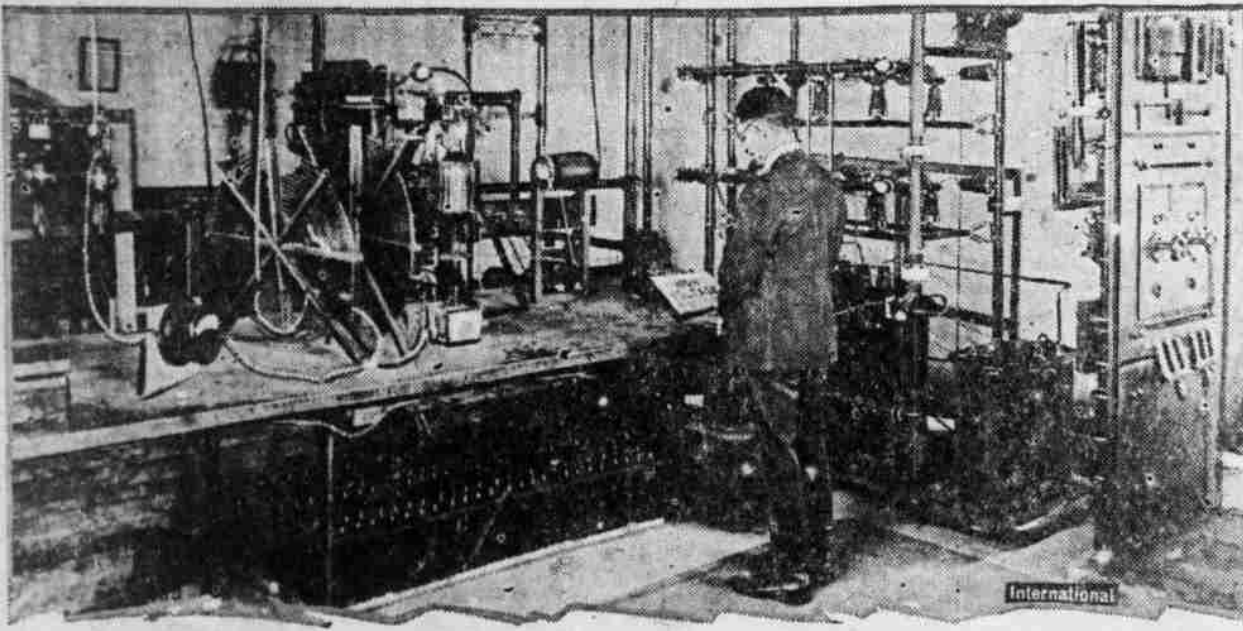


Greatest Radio Broadcasting Station



The radio broadcasting room of the General Electric company at Schenectady, N. Y., showing the apparatus which, three times every week, broadcasts music and entertainment to thousands of amateur radio operators.

Celebrate Anniversary of Lutheranism



The five deacons of the University Halle, Wittenberg, Germany, on their march to the church during the recent celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of Lutheranism.

WILL WED COLLINS



Miss Kitty Kierman of Grand Coulee, Longford, Ireland, who is soon to marry Michael Collins, the Irish leader. Her romance is attracting as much attention in Ireland as did the romance of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles.

SUCCEEDS IN POLITICS



Mrs. Jennie Erickson Dodge, superintendent of schools for Pulaski county, Arkansas, who draws a salary of \$4,000 a year, which is \$400 more than the state superintendent of education receives. She is Arkansas' highest salaried woman official. She is classed as one of the ablest politicians in the state.

Speed of Railroad Locomotives.

The modern high-grade express passenger locomotive can run at the rate of 112 miles an hour on a heavy-rail, straight track, provided it is hauled by a train behind it to keep it from jumping off. The heavier the engine and train, the smoother they ride. In actual practice, on account of curves and switches, the big coal consumption at high speed, and the frictional wear on the equipment, fifty miles an hour is not often exceeded by railroad trains over any considerable distance.

Deserted.

"Cheese sandwich!" ordered a customer in the rapid-fire restaurant. "Sorry," answered Heloise, the waitress, "but the cheese has just run out."

Modern Perils.

"Why the sudden call for a putnam at the party last night?" "A made-up lady got too near the electric fan and her coiffure was almost annihilated by the flying powder."

Ku Klux Klan Decorates Grave



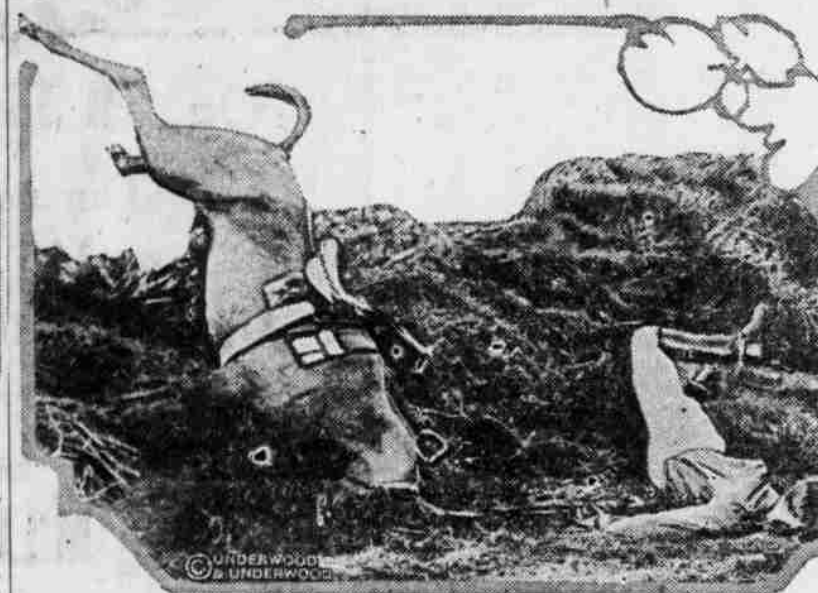
In full regalia members of the Ku Klux Klan recently placed a wreath of flowers, in the shape of a cross bearing the inscription, "The Invisible Empire," on the grave of Thomas Johnson in Englewood cemetery, Los Angeles.

Woman Shoots Big Elephant.



When the Carl E. Akeley big game expedition into the jungles of Belgian Congo returned recently they told thrilling tales of their experiences. The picture shows Miss Martha Miller and Mr. Akeley with the elephant shot by Miss Miller.

Comes Cropper in Steeplechase



M. Bucknall heavily thrown by his "Bangle" in the point to point steeplechase recently held by the students of Oxford university, England.

WORTH KNOWING

Careful estimates place the population of China at 40,000,000. Compressed air is used near Atlanta, Ga., in quarrying granite.

Farming was the occupation of half the population of France before the war.

One result of the war is that German dyes no longer are able to compete successfully with those of American manufacturers.

Historians locate the Garden of Eden in Mesopotamia, between the Tigris and the Euphrates.

Ralph H. Cameron, junior senator from Arizona, was born at Southport, Me., the son of a fisherman.

Two large islands formed in the Arkansas river, south of Boone, Colo., as the result of recent floods.

The Porto Rican legislature set aside \$4,000,000 for public schools, out of a total budget of \$10,000,000.

The family Bible of William Burns, father of Robert Burns, has been sold for \$2,250.

The modern Chinese woman is becoming a confirmed cigarette smoker. Seven billion cigarettes were imported into China last year.

A dry goods expert says that the number of women who take 40-inch bust size or over is about a third of the whole female population.

The average wage in Detroit for general housework is from \$8 to \$12 a week, as against \$15 to \$20 a year ago.

A Chilean mountain consists of an almost solid mass of more than 100,000,000 tons of high-grade iron ore averaging 68 per cent metal.

Another titled British woman has entered "trade." The countess of Clonmel is proprietor and manager of a successful laundry in London.

The staff is composed of highly trained British women and the work turned out is said to equal that of the best French laundries.

Be Careful With Sheep. Be careful with sheep that have been shorn and do not leave them exposed to cold winds or rains. Ewes with suckling lambs require extra care or they will catch cold and the milk flow is liable to stop.

To Balance Farm Manure. It is a pretty good idea, and one followed by a lot of hard-headed, practical farmers, to balance the barnyard manure a little with either rock or acid phosphate.

PLAN OUTLINED FOR ORGANIZING CLUBS TO PROMOTE GARDEN WORK

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The United States Department of Agriculture and the state colleges of agriculture are frequently asked for the best method of organizing for garden work. Among the most successful city, town and village organizations, those that are organized on a co-operative basis, including all branches of the local government, the citizens' associations, the merchants' and other business men's associations, also schools and churches, have proven most effective. In order, however, to centralize the direction of the work, the United States Department of Agriculture advises that a special garden committee or governing board be appointed. Under the direction of this committee, or board, all matters pertaining to securing the use of land, the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, plants and other materials are handled and the general supervision of the garden work maintained.

Formation of Club.

Where the work has not already been started, the formation of the organization should be perfected before the garden season begins, and all arrangements for the use of land and the purchase of materials consummated before they will be wanted. Someone, usually a public-spirited citizen, who can spare time for the work, should be appointed as director or

usually by ballot. The directors elect a chairman, secretary and treasurer, who constitute the officers of the club. This club has been in existence for several years and has grown stronger in its organization each year.

The formation of clubs consisting of those who plant gardens in their back yards is a little more difficult and must include provision for rendering a distinct service to its members. This service may consist of the purchase of manure or fertilizers, plowing the back yards, and supplying early plants or seeds. The gardeners must be made to feel that they are getting something in return for their participation in the club and the payment of dues, otherwise little interest will be taken in the organization.

Co-Operative Spraying.

In a few instances the spraying of crops to control insects and diseases has been handled in a co-operative way, using power sprayers which go over the gardens at such stated intervals as may be necessary for good results. These power sprayers are simply driven into the alleys, and lines of hose discharging the spray mixture carried into the gardens. In this way effective spraying can be secured at a less cost than if the gardeners provided spray equipment to do the work themselves. There are numerous other ways in which back



Potomac Park Gardens Near Washington on June 30, 1920, on Land Where Clearing Began March 22.

chairman of the board. A membership fee of 50 cents to \$1 is frequently paid by those who plant gardens and who receive benefit from the organization.

In some cases a special trained garden leader has been hired to give information and help to those who need it. Very often this supervisor has been employed for a few months only, but this type of supervision pays, provided the person employed understands his business. In most cases prizes have been offered by the merchants and business interests, first, for the best individual gardens, both in back yards and on vacant land, and, second, for the various products of the gardens. Usually an exhibit is held at some convenient time during the latter part of the garden season, and a contest between the gardeners is staged. These exhibits and contests have been of wonderful value in promoting a spirit of rivalry to produce the best. As a rule, however, the gardeners have considered their home products as they came upon their home tables the greatest reward for their efforts.

Where a group of gardens is located on one piece of land it is often necessary to provide special means for financing the clearing, plowing and fitting the soil and later for policing the gardens to prevent losses, either from stray live stock or from theft. The fees collected from each gardener to cover these costs have varied in different instances from \$1 to \$5 per garden, but rarely more than \$3. Any funds that are left in the treasury at the end of the season can be used for promoting the garden movement the following year or returned to the gardeners.

Success in organizing city, town or village garden work depends upon leadership, and the harmonious working together of all concerned. One of the most successful garden clubs of which there is record is governed by a board of nine directors who are elected annually.

Record Invaluable in Arranging Work

It is often means of saving labor costs.

Farmer Enabled to Determine Number of Days Necessary to Produce an Acre of Any Crop, or for Care of Animals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Keeping a record of farm labor does not require much time, yet it is often the means of saving labor costs. The United States Department of Agriculture has found such records of great value in the cases of many farmers whose experience has come to its notice. The labor records should show just how much man labor and team work is required on each crop and the season when it is used. They should show what proportion of the labor is devoted to work that directly produces income, and the amount that is consumed by old jobs or indirectly productive tasks.

This will enable the farmer to determine the number of days of man labor and horse labor necessary to produce an acre of any crop, or for the care of any class of animals for a year. Thus he can be able to rearrange his system of management so that he can get along with less labor and, at the same time, maintain production.

A year's labor records show, also, just how much man power and horse power is necessary to run the entire farm at different seasons, and point out accurately just what are the requirements of the rush seasons. With

such records before him, the farmer knows in advance approximately what his labor requirements will be when the peak load comes. Thus he is able to increase or decrease the different farm enterprises and fit them together until he has outlined a complete year's work with a fairly even load of labor for the entire season.

TRY NEW GARDEN VARIETIES

Excellent Plan to Test Out Recently Introduced Plants in Addition to Old Ones.

Most gardens are large enough to enable the gardener to try a few new varieties each spring. This is a good idea. It is hardly safe, nor is it true generally, that the old, tried varieties are the best that can be had. There are many new varieties being introduced every year and why not test out a few in addition to the old favorites?

Protein and Silage. Raise alfalfa and soy beans to supply the alfalfa you need and corn for silage, and it will not be necessary to buy on the market for concentrates shipped in from a distance.

Piece-Graft Apple Roots.

If apple roots are available, piece-graft a few this winter. Next spring set them out in the garden and a couple of years' growth will give you good trees to start an orchard with.

Succession of Crops.

As soon as one vegetable is harvested, another should be planted in its place. Rotation of crops is advisable throughout the year.

Rich Soil for Onions. Onion seed should be planted on very rich soil and heavily fertilized. The fertilizer being applied broadcast after the land has been plowed and incorporated with the first three inches of soil by repeated harrowing.

Growing Fine Big Onions.

Many home gardeners have had substantial success in growing fine big onions by sowing the seed indoors or in hotbeds or cold frames and then transplanting the plants to the garden when the ground would permit.

"ISLAND of the BLESSED"



Madeira Girls in Gait Dress.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Madeira, the island to which the former emperor of Austria-Hungary and his wife have been banished, might be said to lie in the Atlantic Ocean—and the Middle Ages. And most interesting to Americans, perhaps, it was once the home of Christopher Columbus.

Once one has penetrated into the country back of Funchal, the only town of the island that may be called a city, the simplest and most primitive of civilized conditions are found. There are merely the wooden beams tipped with a point of iron that Roman peasants used; draft animals are oxen; grain is threshed by being trodden out on old-fashioned threshing floors; and even in Funchal the most common means of conveyance is the sledge dragged over cobbled streets by slow-moving oxen.

But with all its primitiveness Madeira is a land of great beauty and charm. It is considered by many, indeed, the modern version of the "Island of the Blessed." It is situated in the latitude of Charleston, S. C., and the Bermudas, and is about as far southwest of the Strait of Gibraltar as the Bermudas are southeast of New York. Madeira, though, is not a low-lying islet, but was once a huge volcanic peak, and has rugged mountain scenery comparable to that of the volcanic islands of the Pacific. In its rich volcanic soil on the slopes of its peaks, and in the hot-house air of some of its deep valleys, almost every known type of plant can be grown. The island has become a great botanical garden. It is only necessary to climb its slopes to pass from the growth of the semitropics to that of the temperate zone. Bananas and apples, tree-ferns and oaks, oranges and pears flourish within a stone's throw of one another. Above three thousand feet where most of the cultivation stops the crests of the hills and mountains are covered with laurel and pine. Once Madeira supported dense forests of large trees, a fact which won it its name, meaning "woods." But the early settlers fired the forests to clear the land and the later growth was for the most part of smaller trees and shrubs.

Scenery is Magnificent.

The scenery of Madeira is on a magnificent scale out of proportion to the tiny island.

One ridge rises to more than 6,000 feet, and one valley especially, Curral das Freixas, has the luxuriance and charm more to be expected of the tropical islands of the East. Steep rugged cliffs mark the greater part of the coast; and on the low ground about the occasional bays and widened canyons that open to the sea huddle tiny towns.

Possibly Madeira and the few small islands which make up the group were known to the Phoenicians and later to the Moors and the Genoese; but all records of their existence—unless vague legends be considered—had been lost by the beginning of the Fifteenth century. In 1418 or 1419 storms drove Portuguese mariners to the islands and they were therefore the first of the numerous small Atlantic islands to be discovered or rediscovered. Strangely enough it was little Porto Santo, not the relatively large Madeira, that was found. A colony was founded on the islet and remained many months before Madeira, only 23 miles away, was discovered.

Unlike the nearby Canary Islands where the native Guanches had attained a considerable civilization, the Madeiras apparently had never been inhabited before their discovery in 1419. The islands were, in fact, given over almost solely to vegetation. No mammals or quadrupeds were found except a few bats and a species of rat. The only other living creatures that

existed in this island paradise were a few birds. Through colonization Madeira and Porto Santo were soon peopled and today the former has a density of population nearly three times that of the mother country, Portugal. Then began the pouring into Madeira of the floral good things of the earth, a procedure which has made it a wonderland for botanists. Of primary economic importance was the introduction of sugar-cane from Sicily. Soon a very important sugar industry had been built up. Grapes were brought in from Crete, and by the time of the American Revolution the famous Madeira wines had shouldered sugar from its place of importance.

Not a Prosperous People.

In spite of the wonderful climate and soil of Madeira, its inhabitants are not very prosperous. This fact is probably chiefly due to the marked density of the population, to the lack of an adequate educational system, and to the brake applied to initiative by some of the governmental and fiscal regulations. Because of the pressure of population many of the young people have emigrated during the past few decades. Illiteracy is widespread.

The people of Madeira have many strains in their blood. Italians, Jews, Moors, negro slaves, and English have all contributed elements, but the Portuguese have always been incomparably the most important factor, and the resulting men and women are undeniably dark, swarthy sons and daughters of Portugal. Members of the upper classes are courteous itself.

After wine production, Madeira's most important "industry" is its tourist traffic. For more than half a century the island has been the semi-paradise of the English, the white officials from the African colonies, and numerous Europeans. But to most of the tourists Madeira is Funchal, the little city of 25,000 population which nestles, gleaming white, in a big amphitheater on the south side of the island and which has many of the modern facilities which the outside world expects.

Funchal's harbor is only a roadstead, but it is never deserted, for the city lies at an ocean cross-roads of the routes that lead between the Strait of Gibraltar and the West Indies and South America, and between South Africa and England. And it had in pre-war days lines that plied directly to England, the Canaries, the Azores and Portugal.

The precipitous streets of Funchal compelled the use of sledges instead of wheeled vehicles in the early days, and these quaint and primitive vehicles are still in use. The motive power is usually supplied by oxen and some of the sledges are luxuriously fitted out with elaborate canopies. A thrill can be gotten from Funchal's primitive vehicles not surpassed by that from the racing automobile, for it is customary in descending from the hills to coast down over the cobblestones on small sleds with greased runners. One of the regular excursions for tourists in Funchal, even though they stay in the island but a few hours, is a trip to an elevation of 2,000 feet above the harbor by a cog railroad and an exciting slide down. Walkers climbing the hills about the city regularly arrange to have "lively sleds" meet them at certain points on the heights that they may coast back to the lower levels.

Funchal's cog railroad gives access to several level roads which wind about the faces of the hills back of the city affording excellent views of the city and roadstead below. Opening upon these and further up near the terminus of the railroad are the show places of the city. In some of these villa estates are to be found gardens of flowers and shrubs and trees whose beauty is probably unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

City Point, Belfast, Me., was recently electrified by a regular circus feat when Robin, a chestnut horse owned by Fred A. Holmes, attached to a heavy wreck used for hauling barrels, crossed the long open single trestle of the railroad bridge. The driver was taken sick as the team approached the bridge, and the horse, accepting the path as a part of the day's work, carefully placing his feet on the ice-covered stringers, crossed over to solid ground.—Boston Globe.

Horse's Perilous Trip.

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"Perhaps they will," said Mr. Short-Tailed Shrew. "And perhaps the next time they see a little dark animal which looks something like a mole they will say:

"There is a nice short-tailed shrew. We will not harm him."

"Oh, that would be pleasant indeed," said Mrs. Short-Tailed Shrew. "Well, I believe we have talked enough. I have plenty to do and then I don't bother much about being sociable and talking my time away."

"Neither do I," said Mr. Short-Tailed Shrew as he wagged his snout, which was his way of saying a polite good-by to Mrs. Short-Tailed Shrew.

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CANADIAN ICE RAILWAY

It is true. On New Year's day, 1880, the Southern railway crossed the ice from the Montreal side of the river. On March 15 horses were used to draw cars instead of engines. There were 20 cars on the ice railway on March 31, but on April 1, the rails were removed from the ice.

Daily Thought.

Men are but children of a large growth.—Dryden.

place the buckles and charm by their newness.

For a Tiny Tot.

A smart and dainty frock for a two or three year old child, recently seen, was of bright yellow organdie, cut on straight lines, of the chemise type and trimmed about the neck and short sleeves with a ruffle of white organdie. A little ruffle of white also extended down the front of the dress almost to the waistline, concealing the buttons and button holes.

Stereotyped Alibi.

Mistress—Bridget, I'm afraid we've broken your word, dear. "Iridget" (absent-mindedly)—"I must have been."



MARY GRAHAM BONNER

SHORT-TAILED SHREWS

"I've always been so glad," said Mr. Short-Tailed Shrew, "that my name was so different from the names of other creatures."

"It wouldn't be nearly so interesting to be named anything else as it is to be known as a short-tailed shrew. There is something so unusual and attractive about the name."

"Don't you think so too?"

"I agree with you, but then of course I would agree with you naturally, as my name is the same," said Mrs. Short-Tailed Shrew.

"We're not very sociable as a rule, but you and I are pretty sociable at present," Mr. Short-Tailed Shrew continued.

"Do you know I wonder if people know how helpful we are to them?" asked Mrs. Short-Tailed Shrew.

"I am sure I don't know," said Mr. Short-Tailed Shrew. "Why do you ask?"

"Well, I hope that they do, and I hope they will learn it more and more, or rather that more and more people will learn that the little short-tailed shrew or mole shrew as he is sometimes known does everything he can to help people."

"He eats insects and bugs which are harmful and is never anything but nice in his actions."

"He has a great deal of courage, and though he can hardly see at all he will fight bravely if he has to, even if he can't see the enemy who is attacking him."

"Of course his sense of smell is very keen and strong and he can rush this



"Others by Streams."

way and that by feeling and by smell. "He can see light from dark, but he hasn't much to boast of in the way of eyesight or eyes."

"Some of us are fond of living in the forests, others by streams, others again by fields. We're not in the least fussy."

"We burrow in the ground and have fine runways where we go from place to place."

"Our homes are beautiful with a number of rooms tiled and carpeted by soft grass and leaves."

"We eat more in a day than we weigh. That is if anyone weighed the amount of food we ate in a day they would find that we were much smaller in size than the quantity of food we eat and eat."

"But it doesn't hurt us for we are so active, always so busy. We do not even rest and sleep in the winter the way some creatures do."

"That is, I mean we do not go to sleep for the winter."

"We have very keen sense of hearing. "Oh, yes, we can hear very well."

"But I must say I have no use for creatures who eat all the time and are so lazy. We must eat a lot in order to have the strength to do so."

"I'd we must do a lot in order to be able to eat a lot! I don't like to eat of creatures who eat and eat and eat and who then feel too lazy to do anything. That is dreadful."

"We can protect ourselves by our wavery and also by our musk glands which have a curious odor to them which the other animals do not like, we are thankful to say."

"We can squeak and cry and we can become very angry. But we're not dreadful little creatures at all, and I do wish people would hear that we are not."

"Perhaps they will," said Mr. Short-Tailed Shrew. "And perhaps the next time they see a little dark animal which looks something like a mole they will say:

"There is a nice short-tailed shrew. We will not harm him."

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Moths and Mimicry.

In some large quarries in Argentina it has been observed that a certain species of night-flying moths frequents these places during the day to rest. The moths lie flat against the rocks, which they match perfectly in color, and are practically invisible. This instance is peculiar by reason of the fact that these quarries contain a colored stone which is unknown elsewhere, and the further fact that it is less than a hundred years since the quarries were opened.—Scientific American.

A Hot One.

Husband—My dear, let me introduce to you Miss Sere, an old sweetheart of mine.

Wife—Very tactless of you to say "old sweetheart," Robert. You should have said "former sweetheart"—it's impolite to call attention to a woman's age.

Stereotyped Alibi.

Mistress—Bridget, I'm afraid we've broken your word, dear. "Iridget" (absent-mindedly)—"I must have been."